Clark University
Telecommunications
950 Main Street
Worcester, MA 01610
(508) 793-7381

facsimile transmittal

SUNSHINE PERIOD

	Columissions	WICHZEI K. FOW	TELL TELL.	202 4	10-2020	
Fram:	Paul Bottis, Jr. Director of Tel	ecommunication	Date:	Febru	ary 10, 2000	
Re:	Calling Party	cket No. 97-20 Pays Service he Commercia o Services	!	; 3		
cc:	•	•	•	•	•	•
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CLARK UNIVERSITY

950 Main Street Worcester Massachusetts 01610-1477

Telecommunications Department

Telephone (508) 793-7381

February 10, 2000

Commissioner Micheal K Powell Federal Communications Commission Room 8-A204 445 Twelfth Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Powell:

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, Clark University has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rule making proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose Clark University to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services.

Clark University currently has over 3,000 full-and part-time students and 800 full and part time employees. With an extensive telecommunications infrastructure accessible to such a large number of student and employee users, we face the very real threat of uncontrollable, unauthorized CPP calls.

Currently, students and employees place telephone calls from extensions in campus buildings that are routed through a centralized PBX controlled by the telecommunications department. Our existing PBXs can easily be programmed to block, or track call detail for, a variety of calls, such as toll ("1+") calls and calls to pay-per-call services (i.e., calls to "900" numbers), based on the unique numbering schemes associated with these types of calls. For example, when a student places a long distance call from his/her dormitory room, the PBX recognizes the 1+ dialing pattern and knows to request an authorization code before completing the call. This process enables our telecommunications department to bill the individual caller for his/her toll charges. If a new type of toll call is introduced (in the form of a CPP service) that does not use the same type of numbering scheme as toll calls under the North American Numbering Plan, our PBX will be unable to identify the call and request the authorization code we need to bill the toll to the cost-causing party.

We agree that verbal notification to calling parties is a critical prerequisite to the implementation of CPP in a way that protects consumers. But this kind of notification by itself would not protect our institution from unauthorized CPP calls. A student or employee can hear the notification, but the



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Commissioner Michael K. Powell Page 2 February 10, 2000

institution will never be able to bill that student or employee for his/her charges. Without some means to screen and block calls, it will take very little time for our campus population to learn that "free" calls can be made to CPP numbers, the cost of which will ultimately be borne by Clark University. Even a small percentage of calls made to CPP numbers would have a direct and immediate impact on our already constrained budget.

We understand that the record before the Commission reflects a range of views on how large institutions might control the level of unauthorized CPP calls. We have considered the many options available and have consistently supported the numbering solution advocated by ACUTA in its written comments and oral presentations in this proceeding. The most efficient, cost-effective, and administratively simple way to deal with the problem of unauthorized CPP calls is by assigning one or more identifiable Service Access Codes ("SACs") to CPP numbers. With very little effort, and at almost no cost, our PBXs could be programmed to recognize the designated CPP SAC(s) in exactly the same way that they are programmed to recognize the numbering patterns of other chargeable calls. The SAC solution would also save our institution the considerable expense and disruption of replacing the PBXs we have in use with costly, next-generation equipment that could distinguish CPP calls without identifiable numbering.

As a non-profit educational institution, we are always concerned when we face the prospect of uncertain or uncontrollable external costs. On our campus, wireless telephones have become increasingly popular, particularly with students. Thus, our concern about the likelihood of unrecoverable costs associated with CPP calls is well placed. Given the re-allocation of financial responsibility caused by CPP, the importance of enabling subscribers to block, or track, CPP calls is undeniable. The Commission would best serve the public interest — and accommodate the needs of educational institutions such as ours — by assigning a unique SAC to all CPP numbers. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the Commission our views on this matter, and we look forward to the successful implementation of CPP in a manner that will take into account the needs of all affected parties.

Sincerely.

Paul Bottis, Jr.

Director of Telecommunications

Poul Bottes f.

Cc: Mr. Peter A. Tenhula, Senior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Powell

Clark University Telecommunications 950 Main Street Worcester, MA 01610 (508) 793-7381

facsimile transmittal

SUNSHINE PERIOD

	to Commissioner Michael K. Powell		202 418-2820		
From:	Paul Bottis, Jr. Director of Telecommu	Date:	February 10, 2000		
Re:	Re: WT Docket No. Calling Party Pays S Offering in the Com Mobile Radio Service	ervice mercial	3	•	
CC:					
x Urgen	t D For Review	☐ Piesse Comment	☐ Please Reply	☐ Please Flecycle	



950 Main Street Worcester Massachusetts 01610-1477

Telecommunications Department

Telephone (508) 793-7381

February 10, 2000

Commissioner Micheal K Powell Federal Communications Commission Room 8-A204 445 Twelfth Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Powell:

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, Clark University has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rule making proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose Clark University to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services.

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CLARK UNIVERSITY

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Telecommunications Department

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Commissioner Michael K. Powell Page 2 February 10, 2000

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Sincerely,

Paul Bottis, Jr.

Director of Telecommunications

Paul Batter Jr.

Cc: Mr. Peter A. Tenhula, Senior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Powell





Moscow, Idaho 83844-3155 208-885-6721

February 10, 2000

Commissioner Michael K. Powell Federal Communications Commission Room 8-A204 445 Twelfth Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

SUNSHINE PERIOD

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Powell:

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, University of Idaho has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rulemaking proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose the University of Idaho to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services. University of Idaho currently has 10,000 students and 2500 employees. With an extensive telecommunications infrastructure accessible to such a large number of student and employee users, we face the very real threat of uncontrollable, unauthorized CPP calls.

Currently, students and employees place telephone calls from extensions in campus buildings that are routed through a centralized Centrex system controlled by the telecommunications department. Our existing system can easily be programmed to block, or track call detail for variety of calls, such as toll ("1+") calls and calls to pay-per-call services (i.e., calls to "900" numbers), based on the unique numbering schemes associated with these types of calls. For example, when a student places a long distance call from his/her dormitory room, the system recognizes the 1+ dialing pattern and knows to request an authorization code before completing the call. This process enables our telecommunications department to bill the individual caller for his/her toll charges. If a new type of toll call is introduced (in the form of a CPP service) that does not use the same type of numbering scheme as toll calls under the North American Numbering Plan, our system will be unable to identify the call and request the authorization code we need to bill the toll to the cost-causing party.

We agree that verbal notification to calling parties is a critical prerequisite to the implementation of CPP in a way that protects consumers. But this kind of notification by itself would not protect our institution from unauthorized CPP calls. A student or employee can hear the notification, but the institution will never be able to bill that student or employee for his/her charges. Without some means to screen and block calls, it will take very little time for our campus population to learn that "free" calls can be made to CPP numbers, the cost of which will ultimately be borne by the University of Idaho. Even a small percentage of calls made to CPP numbers would have a direct and immediate impact on our already constrained budget.

We understand that the record before the Commission reflects a range of views on how large institutions might control the level of unauthorized CPP calls. We have considered the many options available and have consistently supported the numbering solution advocated by ACUTA in its written comments and oral presentations in this proceeding. The most efficient, cost-effective, and administratively simple way to deal with the problem of unauthorized CPP calls is by assigning one or more identifiable Service Access Codes ("SACs") to CPP numbers. With very little effort, our system could be programmed to recognize the designated CPP SAC(s) in exactly the same way that they are programmed to recognize the numbering patterns of other chargeable calls. The SAC solution would also save our institution the considerable expense and disruption of replacing the system we have in use with costly, next-generation equipment that could distinguish CPP calls without identifiable numbering.

As a non-profit educational institution, we are always concerned when we face the prospect of uncertain

or uncontrollable external costs. On our campus, wireless telephones have become increasingly popular, particularly with students. Thus, our concern about the likelihood of unrecoverable costs associated with CPP calls is well placed. Given the re-allocation of financial responsibility caused by CPP, the importance of enabling subscribers to block, or track, CPP calls is undeniable. The Commission would best serve the public interest -- and accommodate the needs of educational institutions such as ours -- by assigning a unique SAC to all CPP numbers. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the Commission our views on this matter, and we look forward to the successful implementation of CPP in a manner that will take into account the needs of all affected parties.

Harvey Hughett

cerely.

Director, Information Technology Services



February 10, 2000

Commissioner Harold W. Furchtgott-Roth Federal Communications Commission Room 8-A302 445 Twelfth Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

SUNSHINE PERIOD

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth:

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, University of Idaho has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rulemaking proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose the University of Idaho to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services. University of Idaho currently has 10,000 students and 2500 employees. With an extensive telecommunications infrastructure accessible to such a large number of student and employee users, we face the very real threat of uncontrollable, unauthorized CPP calls.

Currently, students and employees place telephone calls from extensions in campus buildings that are routed through a centralized Centrex system controlled by the telecommunications department. Our existing system can easily be programmed to block, or track call detail for variety of calls, such as toll ("1+") calls and calls to pay-per-call services (i.e., calls to "900" numbers), based on the unique numbering schemes associated with these types of calls. For example, when a student places a long distance call from his/her dormitory room, the system recognizes the 1+ dialing pattern and knows to request an authorization code before completing the call. This process enables our telecommunications department to bill the individual caller for his/her toll charges. If a new type of toll call is introduced (in the form of a CPP service) that does not use the same type of numbering scheme as toll calls under the North American Numbering Plan, our system will be unable to identify the call and request the authorization code we need to bill the toll to the cost-causing party.

We agree that verbal notification to calling parties is a critical prerequisite to the implementation of CPP in a way that protects consumers. But this kind of notification by itself would not protect our institution from unauthorized CPP calls. A student or employee can hear the notification, but the institution will never be able to bill that student or employee for his/her charges. Without some means to screen and block calls, it will take very little time for our campus population to learn that "free" calls can be made to CPP numbers, the cost of which will ultimately be borne by the University of Idaho. Even a small percentage of calls made to CPP numbers would have a direct and immediate impact on our already constrained budget.

We understand that the record before the Commission reflects a range of views on how large institutions might control the level of unauthorized CPP calls. We have considered the many options available and have consistently supported the numbering solution advocated by ACUTA in its written comments and oral presentations in this proceeding. The most efficient, cost-effective, and administratively simple way to deal with the problem of unauthorized CPP calls is by assigning one or more identifiable Service Access Codes ("SACs") to CPP numbers. With very little effort, our system could be programmed to recognize the designated CPP SAC(s) in exactly the same way that they are programmed to recognize the numbering patterns of other chargeable calls. The SAC solution would also save our institution the considerable expense and disruption of replacing the system we have in use with costly, next-generation equipment that could distinguish CPP calls without identifiable numbering.

As a non-profit educational institution, we are always concerned when we face the prospect of uncertain

or uncontrollable external costs. On our campus, wireless telephones have become increasingly popular, particularly with students. Thus, our concern about the likelihood of unrecoverable costs associated with CPP calls is well placed. Given the re-allocation of financial responsibility caused by CPP, the importance of enabling subscribers to block, or track, CPP calls is undeniable. The Commission would best serve the public interest -- and accommodate the needs of educational institutions such as ours -- by assigning a unique SAC to all CPP numbers. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the Commission our views on this matter, and we look forward to the successful implementation of CPP in a manner that will take into account/the needs of all affected parties.

Sincerely,

Harvey Hughett

Director, Information Technology Services



The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 2825 Lexington Road Louisville, KY 40280 Fax: (502) 897-4202

Date: 2/10/2000	SUNSHINE PERIOD
To: Peter a. Terhula	·
Fax: 202-418-2826	
From: <u>Maria Medly, Duecto of ma</u>	E S
Fax: 502-897-4202	
Phone: 502-897-4106	
Number of pages (including cover sheet): _3_	
Messages:	



The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

February 10, 2000

Commissioner Michael K. Powell Federal Communications Commission Room 8-A204 445 Twelfth Street, S.W. Washington, DC 20554

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Powell;

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rulemaking proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services.

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary currently has over 1600 students and over 500 employees. With an extensive telecommunications infrastructure accessible to such a large number of student and employee users, we face the very real threat of uncontrollable, unauthorized CPP calls.

Currently, students and employees place telephone calls from extensions in campus buildings that are routed through a centralized PBX controlled by the telecommunications department. Our existing PBXs can easily be programmed to block, or track call detail for, a variety of calls, such as toll ("1+") calls and calls to pay-per-call services (i.e., calls to "900" numbers), based on the unique numbering schemes associated with these types of calls. For example, when a student places a long distance call from his/her dormitory room, the PBX recognizes the 1+ dialing pattern and knows to request an authorization code before completing the call. This process enables our telecommunications department to bill the individual caller for his/her toll charges. If a new type of toll call is introduced (in the form of a CPP service) that does not use the same type of numbering scheme as toll calls under the North American Numbering Plan, our PBX will be unable to identify the call and request the authorization code we need to bill the toll to the cost-causing party.

We agree that verbal notification to calling parties is a critical prerequisite to the implementation of CPP in a way that protects consumers. But this kind of notification by itself would not protect our institution from unauthorized CPP calls. A student or employee can hear the notification, but the institution will never be able to bill that student or employee for his/her charges. Without some means to screen and block calls, it will take very little time for our campus population to learn that "free" calls can be made to CPP numbers, the cost of which will ultimately be borne by The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Even a small percentage of calls made to CPP numbers would have a direct and immediate impact on our already constrained budget.

We understand that the record before the Commission reflects a range of views on how large institutions might control the level of unauthorized CPP calls. We have considered the many options available and have consistently supported the numbering solution advocated by ACUTA in its written comments and oral presentations in this proceeding. The most efficient, cost-effective, and administratively simple way to deal with the problem of unauthorized CPP calls is by assigning one or more identifiable Service Access Codes ("SACs") to CPP numbers. With very little effort, and at almost no cost, our PBXs could be programmed to recognize the designated CPP SAC(s) in exactly the same way that they are programmed to recognize the numbering patterns of other chargeable calls. The SAC solution would also save our institution the considerable expense and disruption of replacing the PBXs we have in use with costly, next-generation equipment that could distinguish CPP calls without identifiable numbering.

As a non-profit educational institution, we are always concerned when we face the prospect of uncertain or uncontrollable external costs. On our campus, wireless telephones have become increasingly popular, particularly with students. Thus, our concern about the likelihood of unrecoverable costs associated with CPP calls is well placed. Given the re-allocation of financial responsibility caused by CPP, the importance of enabling subscribers to block, or track, CPP calls is undeniable. The Commission would best serve the public interest — and accommodate the needs of educational institutions such as ours — by assigning a unique SAC to all CPP numbers. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the Commission our views on this matter, and we look forward to the successful implementation of CPP in a manner that will take into account the needs of all affected parties.

Sincerely,

T. J. McGlothlin, Jr.

Vice President for Business Services

cc: Peter A. Tenhula, Senior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Powell

WHEATON COLLEGE

26 E. Main St., Norton, MA 02766 (508) 285-7722 FAX: (508)

FAX: (508) 285-8270

FAX COVER SHEET

	SUNSHINE PERIO
DATE: 2-10-00 TIME:	
To: Mr. Peter Tenhula	
FROM: <u>David Caldwell</u> PHONE: 52)8-286-3400
Number of Pages, Including Cover Sheet <u>3</u>	<u>.</u>
☐ Urgent ☐ Confidential	Normal
Please call sender if you have trouble receiving or if any page	ges are missing.

Comments:

Wheaton College Norton, Massachusetts 02766-0930 (508) 285-7722 FAX (508) 285-8270

Wheaton

February 10, 2000

Commissioner Michael K. Powell Room 8-A204 445 Twelfth Street, SW Washington, DC 20554

Re: WT Docket No. 97-207: Calling Party Pays Service Offering in the Commercial Mobile Radio Services

Dear Commissioner Powell:

As a member of ACUTA: the Association of Telecommunications Professionals in Higher Education, Wheaton College has closely followed the Calling Party Pays ("CPP") rulemaking proceeding and strongly supports the positions expressed in ACUTA's comments. Like many ACUTA members, we are a non-profit educational institution deeply concerned that without appropriate safeguards, CPP will expose Wheaton College to significant financial liability that would undermine our ongoing effort to provide educational services.

Wheaton College currently has over 1400 full-time or full-and part-time students and 500 full and part-time employees. With an extensive telecommunications infrastructure accessible to such a large number of student and omployees were the very real threat of uncontrollable, unauthorized CFF calls.

Currently, students and employees place telephone calls from extensions in campus buildings that are routed through a centralized PBX controlled by the telecommunications department. Our existing PBXs can easily be programmed to block, or track call detail for, a variety of calls, such as toll ("1+") calls and calls to pay-per-call services (i.e., calls to "will" numbers), based on the unique numbers of latents of the track types of calls. For example, when a student places a long distance call from his/her domntory room, the PBX recognizes the 1+ dialing pattern and knows to request an authorization code before completing the call. This process embles our telecommunications department to bill the individual caller for his/her toll charges. If a new type of toll call is introduced (in the form of a CPP service) that does not use the same type of numbering scheme as toll calls under the North American Numbering Plan, our PBX will be unable to identify the call and request the authorization code we need to bill the toll to the cost-causing party.

We agree that verbal notification to calling parties is a critical protequisite to the implementation of CPP in a way that protects consumers. But this kind of notification by itself would not protect our institution from unauthorized CPP calls. A student or employee can hear the notification, but the institution will never be able to bill that student or employee for his/her charges. Without some means to screen and block calls, it will take very little time for our employee population to learn that free calls can be made to CIT numbers, the cost of which will ultimately be borne by Wheaton College. Even a small percentage of calls made to CIT numbers would have a direct and immediate impact on our already constrained budget.

We understand that the record before the Commission reflects a range of views on how large institutions might control the level of unauthorized CPP calls. We have considered the many options available and have consistently supported the numbering solution advocated by ACIJTA in its written comments and oral presentations in this proceeding. The most efficient, cost-effective, and administratively simple way to deal with the problem of unauthorized CPP calls is by assigning one or more identifiable Service Access Codes ("SACs") to

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As a non-profit educational institution, we are always concerned when we face the prospect of uncertain or particularly with students. Thus, our concern about the likelihood of unrecoverable costs associated with CPP calls is well placed. Given the re-allocation of financial responsibility caused by CPP, the importance of enabling subscribers to block, or track, CPP calls is undeniable. The Commission would best serve the public interest—and accommodate the needs of educational institutions such as ours—by assigning a unique SAC to all CPP numbers. We appreciate the opportunity to offer the Commission our views on this matter, and we look forward to the successful implementation of CPP in a manner that will take into account the needs of all affected parties.

Sincerely,

David T. Caldwell

Director, Information Technologies & Services

cc. Mr. Peter Tenhula, Schior Legal Advisor to Commissioner Powell